THE MESSAGE.

We have read this document pretty carefully, but we have not space at this late hour, nor time, had we the space, to notice it at length.

It is unmissakeably the production of Abraham Lincoln, and bears internal cyldence of

It is permeated throughout with that honesty, single-heartedness, and genuine patriotism, which is so eminently characteristic of the man.

tike the message, because we believe it to be a State paper coming from a man who loves his whole country, and is desirant.

lant's emancipation policy, as developed by him in this important State paper.

It will be found in our paper of this morning.

OUR ARTICLE OF YESTERDAY ON

THE "ON TO RICHMOND" POLICY. Our article of yesterday, on the above subject, appears to have produced a sensation, if we may judge from the signs at our office and from the notice of a cotemporary. This is not surprising, considering the atmosphere of error and folly by which we are surrounded. That the same fate at the hands of the generals in Eastern Virginia, that of being unc ly banished, is proved by the results of their campaigns, in which neither had any participa-

That a portion of this infatnation, this madsess with which the gods afflict those whom they wish to destroy, should have been communicated from military to political and literary circles, is not astonishing. We fully expected sensation when our article made its appear ance, and we expected to be misunderstood and misrepresented, and are therefore prepared for the event. A little exercise of independent thought a slight attention to military principle comprehend us on this great question of the

Those who do not wish to understand no are at liberty to cavil. We deem it due, however. to the Aministration, and to the Republican party, to state that we are neither "officially" por politically "inspired," We think and for ourselves, or are beginning to do so. and hence the originality and povelty of our sentiments. A cotemporary has, however, indulged in an unwarrantable liberty-that of ceded the former in the natural order of events; for it is only allowable to impugn the motives of those who atter a faisehood or a sophism, the claims of Gen. Grant, whom we do not personally know and whose sentiments on the clavery question are to us an enigma, answer the unknown designs of certain radicals.

what is the meaning of the change? What is also the meaning of the change which has come over the spirit of the dreams of many others in an advance, but now clamor for it ? These, together with certain mysterious and inexplicawhich have aiready piaced General Burnside in a most critical if not pertious position, are in-

But since we have entered upon explanations. we may as well state, that underlying all of of General Burnside. On the contrary, we think well of him, and hope that he may not disappoint the expectations of his friends.

But, in point of fact, he is untried, or virtual ly so, while in the Southwest a great military genius has flashed upon the theatre of war, and ighted up, with its scintillation, the gloon which has everywhere else hung heavily as the ray, to take such supplies from the inhabitants advertisement in has wisely listened to our suggestions, or its the proper receipts therefor, and to subsist his of we affirm, when we advise people to buy these own convictions have coincided with ours in re- horses by grazing, if his own supplies of forage gard to the expediency of reinforcing General were jusufficient.

contains much matter of interest at this time.

The Secretary says:

"When I entered upon the discharge of my public duties as the head of this department, in March, 1861, there were but 42 vessels in commission, and, as stated in my leaf annual report, but 76 vessels then attached to the navy have been made available. Most of those in commission were abroad, and of the 7,800 seamen in the pay of the Government, there were on the 10th of March, 1861, but 907 norn in all the ports and receiving ships on the Atlantic coast to man our ships and protect the may tards and depote, or to aid in suppressing the rising insurrection."

The recom was cleared for the purpose of considering the subject.

After secret session of about half an hour, the court adjourned until this morning at 11 a. m. a.

Again, Mr. Welles tells the country "that we duried on the European principle, which also have at this time affont or progressing to rapid combines a restaurant or eating saloon, for the

SEAMEN AND EXPLOYED IN NAVY FARDS.—
The number of persons employed on board of our naval vessels, including receiving ships and recruits, is about 28,000; and there are not less than 12,000 mechanics and isborers employed.

We feel it to be our duty to invite attention

Ver feel it to be our duty to invite attention

Ver feel it to be our duty to invite attention

Ver feel it to be our duty to invite attention we feel it to be our duty to invite attention than 12,000 mechanics and laborers employed at the different navy yards and naval stations.

Estimated expenses for the fiscal year ending against extortion in price or neglect in attendance. It will not be under the control of the smooth of the servants, whether whits or black.

We feel it to be our duty to invite attention.

Some and the public that house, and to guarantee the public against extortion in price or neglect in attendance. It will not be under the control of the short of papers publishing the above card will be entitled to my services to the smooth of the strength of the control of the servants. Whether whits or black.

FINANCIAL.

The fall in the premium upon gold being no less than ten per cent. from the highest point reached, and the continuing tendency downward, have sensibly absted the alarm upon that ublect. The impression is becoming general that the premium was carried to an extravagant point by spaculative operations, and that there is nothing in the condition of the coun-try, or of our foreign trade, which will be likely to keep gold up even to its present re-

duced price.

The theory that the premium upon gold is proportioned exactly to the amount of Treasury notes in circulation, is effectually disposed of. There were less of such notes issued when gold

depreciation of the paper currency is caused at all by the circulation of Treasury notes. When the banks stopped payment, one year ago, there were very few of these notes in extence, and these few were then convertible press more at length our opinion of the Presi- into specie, both in law and in fact. The banks would have suspended in any event, as nearly all of them did in the war of 1819-15, and as the Bank of England did during the long struggle of Great Britain with Bonaparte. Suspension could not be avoided, and the at temps to have avoided it would have prostrates the value of property, and brought on such bankruptcy as would have compelled the Government to stop the war and acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy long before this time.

With the banks in a state of suspension, and gold and silver hoarded out of ordinary use, how is the Treasury to collect an annual revenue of are in the minority, although numerous. There two handred and fifty millions of dollars, and is no war of races in Cuba, where free disburse two or three times as much, making up the difference by loans, without employing som sort of Government paper as the medium of emancipated and constitutes a vast majority of sch vast operations?

It is easy enough to clamor against Treasury cusy as it is to see that without them, the Gov It is easy enough to predict such a future depre ciation of this paper as will ruin credite we know well that debtors would already be ruined without it, by the depreciation of property. The present cells which we have escaped by the use of Treasury notes are known and cer tain. The evils we may suffer from it are un certain, and, at any rate, future, and in grea crises, it is the present, not the future, which concerns us. With the rebellion crushed and he national power restored, we can reform our currency at leisure, and without serious difficulty. In two years from this time, perhaps in one year, the annual product of our gold and silver mines will have been augmented to one hundred millions of dollars. Upon that metal impugning our motives, instead of unswering impugning our motives, instead of unswering in the confidence which peac our arguments; yet the latter should have prewill bring with it, the restoration of monetary affairs to a pormal condition will encounter no

nauperable obstacles, and few embarrassm As yet, the paper currency in use has not in not of those who advance a grave truth or an any degree inflated the price of real estate or of not of those substantinanswerable argument. We shall not, now the prevent that depreciation likely to have over quarrel with it about its logic or its to prevent that depreciation likely to have over ever, quarrel with it about its logic or its everies resulted from the uncertainties and alarms of war. In doing so it is conferred an alarms of war. In doing so it is conferred an alarms of war. tially repeat in our article on this subject of incalculable benefit, and in fact it has only be to-day. Let our almost solitary advocacy of cause it has done so that it has been possible to continue the war so long. It is a narrow view of the case to say that the Government might have borrowed all the money it has needed, by the ally charge of complicity on our part with selling stocks without regard to rate of dis count. So it might have done, perhaps, but But did it not occur to our cotemporary that | not without raining all private business, anniour apparent inconsistency on this question is hillsting threxchangeable value of property, and not more remarkable than that of its own? Since when his that paper become an advocate for energy in the prosecution of the war, and peace at any price and at whatever sacrifice of tress that the people would have insisted upon

lasting national interests.
Indeed it is not difficult to imagine that a cunover the spirit of the dreams of many others in ning political motive may be a considerable el-our midst, who have heretofore stoutly opposed ement in the clamor which we hear in certain quarters against Treasury notes and in favor of the failures in the military administration ticeable that in New York it is the World. the Express, and the Journal of Commerce which are most conspicuous in their denunciation leed alarming signs of the times. They should and forebodings of evil. It is not very unchar f themselves arrest the movement of the army | itable to suppose that journals which subordiof the Potomac till they were investigated, and nate everything to the purpose of making the war edious and compelling its disgraceful termination, complain of Treasury notes, not so much from any real financial apprehensions, as our other reasons for opposing an advance at because they know how serviceable and in-this time, is our want of faith in the leadership dispensable these notes have been and continue of our armies in the East. We do not mean by to be in sustaining the public mind in a tone this to imply a harsh or ungenerous criticism equal to the emergencies and sacrifices of the

THE M. DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY. MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862. The court met at 11 o'clock.

Gen. McDowell presented as testimony, written Instructions given to Gen. Shields, at Lunight over the Union cause. The Government as the necessities of the case required, giving

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE GEN. PORTER COURT-MARTIAL. We find on our table the Report of the Secre-tary of the Navy. As a succeinct account of the various naval engagements, successes, &c., and The court-martial of Gen. Porter met yesteragainst him, asked an adjournment until Thurs day. The room was cleared for the purpose of

This want has been supplied by a hotel, con coupletion a naval force consisting of 427 ver-acte, there having been added to those of the old navy enumerated in my report of July, 1861, proprietor. Mr. Markam, late of the State De-navyenumerated in my report of July, 1861, proprietor. Mr. Markam, late of the State De-navyenumerated in my report of July, 1861, proprietor. Mr. Markam, late of the State De-navyenumerated in my report of July, 1861, proprietor. exclusive of those that were lost, 353 vessels, armed in the aggregate with 1,577 guns, and of the capacity of 240,028 tons.

"The annais of the world do not show so great an increase in so brief a period to the naval power of any country."

SERVILE WAR.

We notice that in the proposition to peror, there is expressed the same apprehen-sion of a servile war at the South, which ex-cites the amiable slarm of Lord Brougham. It is plain enough that insurrection, in any proper sense, is not to be feared from slaves freed

proper sense, is not to be issued into the by the supreme authority of the nation. Liberaion, in fact, prevents aubstitute for it; and it is highly probable that black revolts are even now prevented at the South, by the knowledge which is general strong the negroes, that they are to be made free before long by the action of the Union armies, and without involving themselves in the hazards of an unsasisted resistance to the uthority of their masters.

servile wars, or what may be called such-that is, wars between races—of which one was lately in a servile condition. But, if this takes tion of the whites, under such teachings as that of the Louisville Journal, that Souther cannot, and will not, live with negroes except ized to say this, by the ample experience of th ing a majority or minority of the mixed communities in which they may live, are a quiin which they may live, are a quiet, docile, and inoffensive race, oftener sub

to wrong than inflicting it upon others.

No disorder followed the liberation of 000 slaves thirty years ago in the British West whites. There is no war of races in this District, or in Maryland, where the freed blacks blacks are numerous, and none in the French West Indies, where the colored race is entirely

The notions of slaves, in respect to the crops notes, but not so easy to show how we could get along without them. It is easy enough to anticipate future evils from them, but not so ly, to fix exactly what they are, requires a nicety of casulstry not to be expected in the simple

negro. The slave has been accustomed to subsist upon the products of the land which he cultivates, and doubtless imagines that he is entitled to a part of what he knows to be the fruit of his own labor. We need not be surprised, therefore, that when the rebel planter becomes a fugitive, the abandoned slaves have no scruple about helping themselves to what is left behind. Of this species of disorder, if it can be called such, we have had examples in South Carolina, Louisiana and elsewhere, and are likely to have more. But there is nothing in it to negative the idea, that the freed slave may be soon taught to understand and respect the ideas which are involved in the notion of property.

In those parts of this country blacks are most numerous, and where their characteristics are best known by actual experience, the prejudice against them is the least or rather they are positively liked. The public are very familiar with the determination of a large convention of the planters and other citizens of Maryland, expressed in a report drawn up by a distinguished United States Senator, Pearce,) that they would not exchang their free blacks for an equal number of white laborers. We may be mistaken about it, but we think that this coincides with the prevailing popular notion in this District, where about one-fifth of the inhabitants are free colored. What confirms us in this impression is, that we know some very distinguished politicians here, writing letters for the public eye, upon the mpossibility of white and black people living together, and yet who themselves keep their courses full of negroes, and could no more live comfortably without them than they could without tea, or coffee, or anything clse to which

On the Move.-There passed through this city yesierday afternoon one brigade of Gen. Abercrombie's division, consisting of the One and-twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, the Twenty fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey, and the Twenty-seventh Connecticut volunteers, under he command of Col. Wm. W. Jennings, acting as brigadier general. Without disparagement o any of our valiant soldiers, it may be justly said that, for neatness of appearance and military bearing, they are seldom equalled; and under their youthful, but heroic and competent ommander, we may not fear that our country's

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL MEIGS.—We pub lished yesterday, a rumor prevalent on our streets that General Meigs had been removed. The public mind is still excited upon this topic, many denying it, and others affirming it as strongly. We incline to the belief that there is some truth in this rumor.

CATAWRA GRAPES.-We call attention to an advertisement in another column, headed "Grapes! Grapes!" We knowwheregrapes. We have tested them, and can speak

The Rebels Defeated at Cone Hill, Arkan-sas, after a Severe Battle. OUR ARMY ENCAMP ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

THE ENEMY RETIRES TO VAN BUREN.

St. Louis, Nov. 29.—Major General H. W. Balleck, General-in-Chief: Gen. Blunt, with his division, made forced marches and stacked the enemy yesterday morning at Cone Hill. The battle lasted for several hours. The enemy, under General Marmaduke, began to fall back about one o'clock, but retreated fighting, until sundown. The victory was complete. Our loss is not great. Our forces camped on the battlefield. The enemy has retreated to Van Boren. S. R. Curtis, Major General.

THOMAS E. LLOYD,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMANTS, AND AGENT FOR PROCURING

of Pay, Extra Pay, &c. washington, D. C.,
Will give prompt and efficient attention to the
proceeding of Claims of every description against
the Government, and make no charge unless successful.

Both references and charges for services will be made satisfactory.

made satisfactory.

If Penatons secured for soldiers wounded or diseased during the existing war, also, for the widows and orphana of soldiers who have died from wounds or disease incurred while in the United States service; also, Bounty Money for the heirs-fa-law of soldiers deceased during the existing war.

Fees divided with attorneys or other persons forwarding business.

THOMAS E. LLOYD, Attorney for Claimants, No. 476 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PROST.

News from Warrente of One of the Black W

ville. Special Disputch to the Rep dispatch was received this even

Capt. S. B. Conger, stating that he had just s turned from Warrenton, where he drove out few rebels, captured a member of the Blac Horse Cavalry, nine horses, and a contri ecently from Gordonsville

PROM PALMOUTH. CANONNADING ACCOUNTED FOR.

RDER RELATING TO PASSES RECONNOISSANCES KEPT UP.

Headquartess Army of the Potomac, December 1.

The cannounding mentioned in yesterday's dispatch was by one of the enemy's right wing patteries. Their object is unknown at these meadquarters.

neadquarters.

The following general order, in relation to passes, was insued to-day:

The following general order, in relation to passes, was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS AMNY OF THE POTOMAC,
Cump near Falmouth, Nov. 27.

General Orders, No. 187.

1. None but persons engaged in the public service will be passed over the railroad, or bridges, or by steambouts, towards Fredericksburg, without special authority from the headquarters, or from the headquarters of commanders of grand divisions.

2. Persons connected with the railroad service will obtain their passes on application to the superintendent of railroads.

3. Persons connected with the military service, on presenting to the provost guard proper orders from these headquarters or from the headquarters of grand divisions, will be passed to and from Aquia Creek, Alexandria or Washington.

headquarters of grand divisions, will be passed to and from Aquia Creek, Alexandria or Washington.

4. The provost marshals at Washington, Alexandria and Aquia Creek, will give passes, and the partments, from the bureaus of the War Departments, from the commanders of grand divisions, and from the military governor of the District of Columbia.

5. The commanders of grand divisions will grant permits to newsboys to sell papers to their commands, under such regulations as they may deem fit to enforce, and no other newsboys will be allowed within their lines except by permission of the provost marshal general at these headquarters.

6. All packages marked with the names of officers and soldiers serving in this army will be received by the provost marshal general at these headquarters.

6. All packages marked with the names of officers and soldiers serving in this army will be received by the provost marshal at the places of arrival, and turned over to the provost marshal of grand divisions, tho will deliver them to the proper owners by their signing declarations that the packages contain private property for their individual use. The provost marshal of grand divisions will send daily to the depot for such articles for officers or soldiers belonging to their respective commands. All packages belonging to officers at these headquarters will be forwarded direct to the provost marshal general.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnsude:

arshal genearl. By command of Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE: Nothing has transpired to-day worthy of note ally reconnoissances are kept up with spirit

nd energy.

The skies to-night promise a storm.

VICTORY AT SNICKER'S FERRY. BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF GEN. STAHL AND HIS COMMAND.

THE ENEMY FOLLOWED INTO THEIR VERY CAMPS. WHITE'S REBEL CAVALRY DRIVEN IN

ALL DIRECTIONS, AND NEARLY ALL HIS OFFICERS CAPTURED. THE WHOLE REBEL FORCE COMPLETE-

REBEL BRIGADE AT WINCHESTER CRANTILLY, Va., Nov. 30—7 p. m.—Brig. Gen. Stahl has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry and followed them with 300 cavalry into their camps on the other side of the river and near Berryville. Our men charged eplendidly whenever they

met the enemy.

White's cavalry was driven in all directionearly all their officers captured, and the

nearly all their officers captured, and their colors taken.

White himself fled, and hid himself at a house in Berryville. The Third, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia cavairy were also attacked and routed. Forty of their men, with horses, were taken prisoners, and fifty killed and wounded, and two colors taken.

One wagon load of pistols and carbines was picked up on the road, thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses were also brought in.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about fifteen.

een. Gen. Stahl reports that his officers and men chaved excellently, and used only theirswords

behaves excuranty, and the second of the sec

FROM EUROPE. ANOTHER REBEL PRIVATEER OUT

gard to the expediency of reinforcing General
Grant, and giving him a sort of roving commission to place up this rebellion by the roots
It is in the Southwest, we believe, that the
resemble with the rebellion ought to be
fought, and not within sight or hearing of the
national capital.

The norm was afterwards cleared, when the
fought, and not within sight or hearing of the
national capital.

From actual experience.

Gen. Pope's Arrival.—Gen. Pope arrived
that large supplies had been taken from the
propte of the country by Gen. McDowell for
the size of the country by Gen. McDowell for
the size of the country by Gen. McDowell for
the size of the country by Gen. McDowell for
the size of the army.

The norm was afterwards cleared, when the
fought, and not within sight or hearing of the
national capital.

The North Defended at Corn had an upwere insufficient.

Cel. Schriver being again called, testified
gen. Pope's Arrival.—Gen. Pope arrived
early yesterday morning. He is to testify be
the size of the country by Gen. McDowell for
the size of the country by Gen. McDowell for
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that Tage supplies had been taken from the
early yesterday morning.
It is reported that another early
the size of the size

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Vice President being above a called to order by the President being abover—Benator Foot.

All the Senator All the Senators were present except the following: Mesers, Doolittle, Hale, Kennedy, Pearce, Wilmot, and Wilson of Missouri.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev.

underlands
mighty and everlasting God, who art in
en! While we, Thy creatures, are upon
, we come to Thee in our prayers, to be did aright this day before Thee. We thank
that Thy servants are not again in the
to undisturbed. We thank Thee that Thou

Thee that Thy servants are met again in the Capitol undisturbed. We thank Thee that Thou hast gracionally preserved them during the period of their separation, and hast brought them together in the high conclave of the nation, to deliberate upon the affairs of a people greatly afflicted, but as yet not wholly destroyed. And while we remember, with the deepest reverence and humilisation, that it has not pleased Thee to fully answer all our former supplications from this place, we yet implore Thy blessing upon the Congress now convened together, in their coming counsels and labors! May they stand in more than Jewish reverence and in more than Roman virtue before the people! Remove far away from the body and members of the American Senate all levity of mind and of manners, all profamity and volability of speech, and all unworthy motives and desires; and give to them all wisdom and gravity and propriety, and infinence with the people in their high avocation as conscript fathers and elders of the Republic. We rejoice that the machinations of foreign intervention have been thus far postponed and defeated. We rejoice in that proclamation which, as we hope, has begun to inspire some salutary fear in the rebels of the South; as well as also to outreach the false and lying prophets of the North! We rejoice in that terrible flery furnace through which we are passing, to test the true spirit of the people and the real sentiments of those who have so long and so londly cried out for the extinction of human bondage! We pray that Thou will constitute to uncover, on the one hand, the crucities of mankind's oppressors; and on the other, the our wounds and our wretchedness shall have been fully probed, we pray, oh, gracious God, for Thy cleansing and healing and sanctifying power, through Jesus Christ, our Lord! Amen.

Mr. TEN EYCK presented the credentials of Hon. Richard S. Field, appointed U. S. Senator from the State of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John S. Thompson.

from the State of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John S.
Thompson.
The credentials were read and Mr. Field took
the oath of office.
Mr. NESMITH presented the credentials of
Hon. Benj. F. Harding, elected U. S. Senator
from the State of Oregon.
The credentials were read and Mr. Harding
took the oath of office.
Mr. ANTHONY presented the credentials of
Hon. Samuel Green Arnold, elected U. S. Sen

Hon. Samuel Green Arnold, elected U. S. Sen ator from the State of Rhode Island to fill the

ator from the State of Rhode Island to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. James F. Simmons.

The credentials were read and Mr. Arnold took the oath of office.
On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, a committee of three was appointed to confer with a committee from the House, and to wait on the President and inform him that Congress had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Measrs. Collamer, Grimes, and Sallsbury were appointed such committee.
On motion of Mr. BROWNING, it was ordered that the daily hour of meeting be 13 o'clock.
Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Senate take a recess until 1 o'clock. Agreed to.
Al little after one o'clock the Senate was again called to order.

alled to order.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the committee ap pointed to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed such duty, and were informed by the President that his mesge would be immediately communicated A message was received from the Presiderent by the Secretary. After the reading the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the opening of the House, there was a large attendance of members on the floor; the galleries also were crowded in every part with visitors, among whom were a considerable number of ladies. An hour or two before the formal opening of the Chamber were passed in a round of friendly recognitious and hand shakings on the floor between members and others connected with Congress.

ings on the floor between members and others connected with Congress.

At tweive precisely the Speaker's gavit called the House to order. Prayer was then delivered by the chaplain, Thos. H. Stockton.

THE PRAYER.

Oh God! Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Giver of the Holy Spirit, Maker of angels and of men, Ruier of nations and of governments have mercy upon us, and laspire us with all preceding aid to the performance of the solemn ave mercy upon us, and inspire us wis cedful aid to the performance of the so needful aid to the performance of the solemu duties which devolve upon us as a people, and as legislators in this crisis of our nation. We thank Thee for this re-opening of Congress— that Thy servants, having visited their homes and districts, and seen and heard the true state of the country, are now returning to these halls of supreme legislation to renew their delibera-tions and enactments in behalf of our noble and cherished Union. We thank Thee that our Government still stands in full and pristing power; that nations abroad, that might take advantage of any apparent weakness to aid it power; that nations abroad, that might take advantage of any apparent weakness to aid is dividing our land and nation, so humbling ou position and reducing our influence in the world, are restrained by the developments an resources with which Thou hast enriched and strengthened us, and which transcend our own former foolish boastings as much as they have proved to transcend the estimate of those nation

and empires who have so jealously watched u

om afar. We thank Thee that the life of our beloved an ANOTHER REBEL PRIVATEER OUT.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 1.—The steamship Hibernia, with several days later European dates processed that the content of honored President has been preserved; that the Cabinet and our judiciary are in full activity, and are in harmony with our Executive, and

is smongst them, and place higher their value of the great principles of the charter of our independence, and show that they regard lift, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the right of all mankind, and as beyond all mee local advantages, so that there shall be a renewed Union, with increased goodness and love and glory and joy upon the earth forever and ever. Our Father, &c.

The roll of members was then called by States, when a quorum answered to their names.

A message was received from the Senate in the thinking that that body had assembled and was ready to proceed with business.

A similar message on motion of Mr. WABH-BURNE was sent from the House to the Senate, and a committee appointed to act in conjunction with a committee from the Senate in force. and a committee appointed to act in conjunc-tion with a committee from the Senate to Inform the President that Congress was prepared to receive any communication he might be pressed. o make.

The roll of States was then called for resolu

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING offered resolutions, which were adopted, that the Committee on Navial Affairs be instructed to liquide and report to the House, the cheapest, most expeditions and desirable mode of placing vessels of war on Lake Ontario, and in case of necessity that they propose a mode of establishing water communication adapted to vessels of war from other waters to the lakes, and that the committee report which of the various plaus suggested offer the most adequate, reliable and resident access of such vessels, together with the time and cost of the work.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved the following: That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report to the House, at an early day, by what authority of Constitution and law the Postmaster General undertakes to decide what newspapers shall be and what shall not be transmitted through the mails of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. COX offered the following preamble and resolution: Mr. ROSCOECONKLING offered resolution which were adopted, that the Committee on N

resolution:

Whereas many citizens of the United States hav been selized by persons acting, or pretending to b acting, under authority of the United States, as have been carried out of the jurisdiction of th States of their residence and imprisoned in the mitary prisons and camps of the United States, with out any public charge having been preferred agains them, and without any opportunity being allowe them to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged to be made against them; and whereas suc arrests have been made in States where there was on insurrection, or rebellion, or pretence there or

alleged to be made in States where there was no insurrection, or rebellion, or pretence thereof or any other obstruction to the authority of the Government; and whereas it is the ascred right of every citizen that he shall not be deprived of its every citizen that he shall not be deprived of its every citizen that he shall not be deprived of its hall have a speedy and public trial by an impactial jury; Therefore—
Resolved, That the House of Representatives a unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the hereby condemn all such arrests and practices a unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as a usurpation of power new given up by the people to their rulers, and do her by demand that all such arrests shall hereafte case, and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall have a prompt and public trial, according the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. COLFAX moved to lay the Preamble an

Mr. COLFAX moved to lay the preambles solution upon the table. The preamble Mr. Colle As and the table. The presmble asserts what is not true.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table.
Laid on the table by 80 yeas to 40 nays, as

follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Baster, Bessen, Bingham, S. Biair, Bake, W.G. Brown Buffnton, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Clement Collax, F. A. Conkling, R. Conkling, Dawes, Duel Dunn, Ligerion, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Penton, S. Cresched, T. A. D. Pessendes, Franchot, Frank enden, T. A. D. Yessenden, Franchot, Frank,
h. Goodwin, Gurley, Harrison, Hickman,
ner, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, F. W.
neg, W. Kellogg, Lansing, Leary, Lahman,
nis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson,
and, Mitchell, Moorhead, J. S. Morrill, Olin,
no, Pomeroy, Potter, J. H. Rice, Riddle, E. H.
na, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Soan, Spaniding,
ton, Train, Trimbie, Trowbridge, Van Horn,
valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Walker,
t, Wallace, Wheeler, Wilson, Windom, Worces-

ter—90.

Navs—Mesers, Aucona, Baily, Biddle, J. B. Blair, Calvert, Corning, Cox, Crittenden, English, Fouke, Granvert, Corning, Cox, Crittenden, English, Fouke, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hall, Harding, Holman, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Menzies, Morris, Nobie, Norton, Nugen, Odell, Price, Richardson, Sheffield, Shiel, J. B. Steele, W. G. Steele, Stiles, B. F. Thomas, F. Thomas, Vallandigham, Ward, C. A. White, Wickliffe, and Vallandigham, Ward, C. A. White, Wickliffe,

Wright, Yessian—40.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the President be requested to inform the House what citizens of Illineis are at present confined in Fort War; ren, Fort Delaware, and in the Oid Capitol prison, and in any other forts or places of confinement; upon what charges they were arrested; and also the places where arrested; and also the places where arrested; and also the places where arrested in Illinois and confined in prisons outside the limits of that State and since released what were the charges against them, and by whom made, and by whose orders, and by what law they were arrested.

Mr. LOVEJOY mayed to lay the motion on

w they were arrested.

Mr. LOVEJOY maved to lay the he table. Carried by 74 against 40.

A recess was then taken for fifteen bending the receipt of the President'

pending the receipt of the President's mesage by Congress.

The House reassembled, when, the message having been sent in, the Clerk read it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole and printed. Adopted.

The House then adjourned.

DOARDING.—A family of two, three or four able Rooms and Board, with an anti-slaver family at No. 981 Twelfth street, at the southwest corner of the Smithsonian grounds. Also, a Single Room dec 2—21*

(PRAPES : GRAPES : GRAPES : 2,000 pounds choice CATAWBA GRAPES, from Kelley's Island, this day received by J. H. CRANE, 71 Louisiana avenue, First door east of Seventh st.

DROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEFOT QUARTERMATER'S OFFICE,
Corner Eighteeuth and G streets,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1982.
Sealed Proposals for the delivery of five the
sand (5,000) cords of Wood to the Government we
be received at this office until Thurday, the

enth (11th) day of December, 1982, at twelve (12) o'clock m.

The Wood to be hard, sound and merchantable, four (4) feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The Wood to be delivered in the city of Washington, at such points as the Depot Quartermaster shall direct, corbed in ranks four (4) feet high delivery not being considered complete until so cortic measured and inspected.

Hvery not being considered complete until so cortic measured and inspected.

He dorported to inspect and measure the wood, and such an fore not be being considered.

All to be delivered on or before the eleventh (11th) day of February, 1963.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the whole contract.

Proposals.

Proposals.

Ind post office address of the bid The full oame and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party steming it. considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyed parties will not be considered and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. Edward
L. Hartz, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked

Proposals for Wood.

"Proposals for Wood."

Guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the side of the Clerk of the nearest bistriet Court or of the United States District Court or of the United States District Court or of the United States District Court of the United States District Court of the United States District Court of the Court

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

Binders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

Binders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

No. 71 PERS. A Books bound in every must be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of —, and State of —, and —, of the county of —, and State of —, and first of the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposals will be proposally of the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposals will be sufficient to be contract in the proposal to be will at once enter this proposal to be will at once enter this proposal to be will at once enter the person to be contracted by the will at once enter the person to be contracted by the person of the person of

DR. LOCKWOOD continues the prac-tice of Dentistry, in the Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Having practiced in the South nearly sixteen years, he feels assured that he can give astisaction to any that may call. Teeth inserted on Vulcanite, Rubber, or Go Pistr. Chloroform administered when desired.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washistow, November 38, 1862. from the draft on the ground of are been allowed in the following

Vernon county, Wis

Marinus Do Bruen -Abram Cornelia -Val'n Marschlonkosky Helnrich Bosse -Ludwig (or Louis) Bell August Bergemann -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Nov. 29, 1869 Releases from the draft, on the ground of

Dane county, Wis-Applications Denied. Gotleib Steinke Christian Simon Heinrich Meiser

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, January 25, 1862. The Secretary of State will hereafter receive combers of Congress on business on Saturdays commencing with Saturday, the first of nex

DASSES ON THE POTOMAC.

On and after the 19th instant day of September, passes will be required from all vessels, boats, ac., navigating the Potomac river. These will be issued by the Commanding Officer of the Flottlia, and may be obtained from the naval vessels at tioned at Alexandria, or at the mouth of the river. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, September 11, 1962.

13 Manonte.—There will be a special commu-nication of Washington Centennial Lodge, This (TUESDAY) Evening, December 2, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of strending the funeral of our decess-ed brother, Wm. McFeak. Brother Masona in good standing are fracternally invited. By order

They cure Diarrhos, Choiers, and Choiers and bus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best litters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted and the strong that they green, the celebrated Callanya Bark, roots and hertis, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delionte persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggits, Hotels, and Saloons. P. R. DRAKE CO., 302 Broadway, New York.

LP Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the World.—William A Bathelor's celebrated that Dyerochaces a color not to be distinguished an angue warranted not to injure Hair in the least; remedies the ill-effects of had dyes, and invironates the Hair for Hie GREY, RED, or First HAIR instantly turns a spiendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Soft by all Druggists, &c.

LP The genuine is signed WM. A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box.
Pactory, No. 61 Barclay street, (Late 333 Broadway and 19 Bond.,) New York. tj-Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best is he World.-William A. Batchelor's celebrate

The Great Pennayivania Route.—The quickest and safest route to the Northwest and safest route to the Northwest and southern the safest safest and the safest safest

All Special Notice.—On and after Tuesday, April I, 1862, the trains on the Haltimore and Onio Railroad will commence running daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving this Station at 7.40 a.m., and connecting at Washington Junction with Mail Train for all parts of the West via Wheeling or Parkersburg. Through tickets sold and baggage checked.

M. of Transportation B. & O. R. R.

aug 5-1y

P COMS TO LET to a family without Children. Three Splendid Rooms, in a first class house, furnished with gas and water, in a beautiful location, convenient to the Fost and Rain Coffices, and within two minutes of the street

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

INVALID. A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN

FOR SALE.—One thousand set of good second-hand harness. One, two and four horse harness. Two hundred second-hand McClellan saddles cheap. Enquire of H. S. Johnston, No. 373 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and fixth streets, opposite the National hotel. de 1—31*cod

EDWARD LYCETT, Bookbinder.

oct 16-tf Lock box 88, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

de 2-11* DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They arrengthen the system and enliven the mind they prevent missansite and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and seldity of the stomach. They cure Diparties, and Constipation.
They cure Diparties, Cholers, and Cholers Morbus.

E. O. NORTON,

at this once until Thursday, the elev-inth (11th) day of December, 1862, at twelve (12) 'elock m.

The Wood to be hard, sound and merchantable, our (4) feet long, and split to the ordinary size of ord wood.

The Wood to be delivered in the city of Wash-ngton, at such bonis as the Decor Quartermaster.

RJ. McCLELLAN,
Ridge Road, Eastern Branch,
Ridge Road, Easter

OF AN

who suffer from Spermatorrhors, Nervous Debility, Fremature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEAN OF SELE CURE. By one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery and quarty through medical humbug and quackery single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYPAIR, Sa., nov 29—dimit Bedford, Kings Co., N. T.

A full supply of all kinds of Anthracite Coal for sale at lowest possible rates. EP 2,240 pounds to the ton. WM. M. GALT,

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COME ONE, COME ALL, TO L. A. BEALL & CO., to get your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps,

No. 361 Seventh street. No. 361 Seventh street between 1 & E.

MAINE AGENCY

ROLDIERS RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Office, No. 376 F street, to: Thirteenth.

Communications to be addressed to HAWAY,

"What Agent, "State Age

TOR SALE.—The STOCK, FIXTURES and T GOOD WILL of a first-class Wholesale Liquor and sutter Establishment; has been doing a fine tuniness for two years located in the central part of Fenn. Senine; will also make a first-class restrict. For full particulars apply to the Agency Office, Sil Ninth street, sear Pa. avenue.

Also, City Property and Houses for sale, no 16—11.